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Illinois State Register.

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SHIELDS & CONKLING,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Springfield, Illinois.

Will practice in the 5th Judicial Circuit, the Supreme Court, and the District and Circuit Courts of the United States.

Refer to Messrs. WILMOT, Springfield.
Oct. 14, 1841. 15-tf

J. D. LOGAN,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law and Solicitor in Chancery,
PARIS, MARION COUNTY, ILL.

Will practice in the several counties composing the Third Judicial Circuit, and in the Supreme Court of this State.
Jan. 21, 5-tf

C. S. F. EMMERSON,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law, and Solicitor in Chancery,
DECATUR, MACON CO. ILL.
Jan. 28, 1842. 9-1y

DRUGS & MEDICINES—The subscribers have just received their second supply of fresh and genuine drugs, medicines, paints, oils, dyestuffs etc. They are confident that they can supply merchants, physicians and others with articles in their line of business cheaper, and as good as they can be purchased in the eastern cities, and they respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. BROOKS & BUSH.

CASH FOR BEESWAX.—The highest price will be given in cash for beeswax, delivered at the subscriber's factory in Springfield. Those who have it to dispose of will please call and see me.
March 19. CHARLES H. LEWIS.

SHERMAN'S PLASTER—The most delicious and best refrigerating preparation in the world, and the only one that will keep in any climate. CRUDE & LEWIS.

A shaker in at Pinckney and adjoining counties, Ill. Apply to
A. LINDSLEY & ADDISON.

A shaker in at Pinckney and adjoining counties, Ill. Apply to
A. LINDSLEY & ADDISON.

CAUTION.—Whereas my wife, ANN ELIZA, has left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation, I do hereby forbid all persons harboring or trusting her on my account, as I will not pay any debts of her contracting after this date.
Springfield, Aug. 1, 1842. 2-3t

TAKING OF SNAKES.—Any one will receive a liberal reward, by applying to me at my residence, in the Island of Cuba. A party of no less than three persons will be required, as the undertaking is rather hazardous. Any one wishing to join the party will please call at my residence, in the Island of Cuba, on the 1st day of September next, when the party will start. The number of persons to be taken will not exceed three. The snakes are to be taken alive, and delivered to me in Cuba. Any person wishing to join the party will please call at my residence, on the day above mentioned, prepared to start.
Aug. 5, 1842. 2-3t

A remarkable possibility of three snakes escaping from the Island of Cuba. A party of no less than three persons will be required to join the party of the subscriber, on the 1st day of September next, at his residence on the Island of Cuba, for the purpose of taking snakes alive, and delivering them to the subscriber, at his residence in Cuba. Any person wishing to join the party will please call at my residence on the day above mentioned, prepared to start. The number of persons to be taken will not exceed three. The snakes are to be delivered

State Register,

SPRINGFIELD:

Friday, August 19, 1842.

JOHN DIXON CATON, of Kendall county, has been appointed Judge of the Supreme Court, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Judge Ford.

The Election.

Well, the election is over, and with the democracy of Illinois, as a matter of course, have immediately commenced rejoicing. Illuminations with tin raw head and bloody bones, failed to convince the people from these days.—Thousands upon thousands of handbills and cartoons, charging Judge Ford with having participated with the Mormons, were circulated in the polls on the day of election, but without effect. The people have not only elected Judge Ford and left, not would not make any bargains with the Mormons or any other sect which would in the least compromit his integrity or his duty. False recollection, that's an unnatural leaven, were put into the minds of the people, with as little avail. The South, the democratic South, comes up with her sweeping majorities, firm as ever, and enthusiastic unto the end in the good cause of Jefferson and Jackson democracy. But the North has not been found to be in the spirit of the times, in the firm and gallant North. Ford and Moore come storming upon every township, even boroughs, for many years to have sway of before them. Many a county heretofore always has come in the polls for all democracy, to close minds and not do battle for the rights and equality of man. Whether we turn to the West or to the East we find abundant cause for rejoicing—all have done well, and in the result, by far the most and the most extensive successes, that in the State, Federalism or Clayism ever had on nothing since.

The flattering but false promises of the author of the bribes and of delusion and imprisonment, are now receiving upon themselves. Their promises will not do for people that will be full of intercourse and trouble. Build here and two dollars a day for the working people, were said to be but two dollars now, two dollars a day, and the good currency, they would be furnish, promises, but the laws crept gradually, depressed, of little worth and descending. Industry has also been put down.

To prevent cause, will you never learn that honesty is the best policy. Will it never be only doctrine—away notions, that though you may shy with the long purse, and the money bags and turn to the good ways of truth and honesty. Though you may in the present contest, all ye deceitful ones, ye makers of lies, promises, ye lovers of the people, ye who have been false witness against the democracy, how mighty in truth against all your craft, and how powerful in the end, will be the democratic results.

The majority for Ford and Moore will probably exceed 8000, and the democratic majority in the State will be at least sixty-five.

Great responsibilities will now rest upon the majority, and we doubt not they will lend themselves to the high and honorable motives which will entitle them to the thanks and confidence of the people—not of this state only.

The Mormon Vote.

The cause now are quite as wise as we write and reason, when the end the know the one would eat up the gentleman. They say Judge Ford was not the Mormon candidate—that we for Ford and Moore, and have they not done so? Well all we have to say is, that we have no right to control the votes of any man, nor taken their old friends the cause, and some over in the democratic ranks. This is at least some evidence, that they are beginning to see the light, and that the democratic principles of equal rights, it is to be hoped they will turn from the error of their ways in spiritual as well as in political matters, and be no more led by the church.

We did not count their votes before the election, nor shall we reward them for their vote now in a manner of any respect, but if there be any they wrong in the legislature of the past touching their interests, that it should be corrected by the Legislature, and we hope it will.

We have not, nor will we either falter or scrib them. We are telling that they should receive none of the favors, nothing more than all they should expect, and this they ought to receive.

Henderson the sons candidate for Lieut. Governor did woo them and solicited their votes, we discovered from whether and the open papers though they could make most capital by connection with Mormons, and acted accordingly. They are governed always by the expectation of gain, and so many of the people the Mormons in vote against them, but made nothing out of it.

Democratic Review.

The resident of our paper, will find in it a variety of interesting matter for the present time. The literary character of the review subjects, the style of writing, and the typographical execution pronounced it to the support of the readers of all parties. In politics it defends the democratic principles, and in literature it is unobjectionable, and with an ability that entitles it to the support of the friends of literature, as well as of the true political faith.

The work is published at a low rate, and we hope that some of our friends will add their names to its list of paying subscribers.

Among the Doubtful.

We have been informed, that several big patriots, class the State of Illinois, among the doubtful States in the next election. We trust we can set those by doing so in future. Always democratic in the darkest season, the men have been found to be true to the Ford and Moore and her majority on joint ballot, to be not less than 5000. Let that rank among the most democratic of States. Will her nation not be ungrateful to it?

Convention.

The majority against convention is among the candidates for the Legislature.

Jo Smith and Jo Duncan.

We have been informed that *Jo Smith* did not vote for Judge Ford. If so, it proves that there was no understanding between them or that Smith wishes to prove to the world that he can lose his enemies! We would advise Smith to appoint Duncan, General of the Nauvoo Legion. He would fill the vacancy of Bennet, in every respect, with honor to himself and advantage to the Springfield Jacob.

We understand that Mr. BAKER is anxious to sell his claims to a seat to the U. S. Senate, for a place in the U. S. House of Representatives. LINCOLN won't trade with him.

Indiana Election.

The returns so far are received, show a gain of 2 democratic members and 7 representatives, and a whig gain of 1 senator and 8 representatives. The democratic party, probably, have a small majority in the Legislature.

Missouri Election.

The democracy of Missouri have every thing to cheer them. They have succeeded at an election on master and free representatives in that stronghold of Federalism, St. Louis the Whigs, with their whole force, the Americans, have two representatives and 1 senator, Benton, Linn, Atchison, Woodson, Caldwell, Carmen, etc. In other parts of the State, the democracy, as heretofore, have a large majority, and the democratic ticket for Congress is elected without opposition.

Kentucky.

The election in Kentucky shows a large Whig majority—but that majority is divided, and not against relief. Its probable that it will be a majority in the Legislature in favor of a stay law, and it is probable a stay law will be passed.

Mr. Reporter.

We are indebted to our friends throughout the State for their promptness in sending us election returns. They will please accept our thanks.

Farmers' Meeting.

A meeting of the farmers of Sangamon will be held at the State House on Saturday 1 o'clock P. M. the 27th inst. for the purpose of a free talk with this year's crop, they can buy a Republican ticket, with a view to secure a fair basis of an oppressive system, upon which to stand hereafter. We don't blame the farmers always for doing as they please in the ballot box, and votes, and selling as at the highest prices, but we do blame the democrats for not acting as wisely. Many of the farmers in advance of the harvest of the year, and the democrats giving their obligations to discharge there debts with which to do it, and the democrats not having any knowing thus bound the farmers, bonds and fast, in the springfield prices for the year. Many of the farmers, having thus fixed, those farmers who are not in debt are unable to sell their crops at the low prices. This mercheants in large cities seeing the position of the farmers, have taken advantage of the great agricultural States, for but a remarkable advance upon the first price. Thus the farmers have been cheated out of the pence et rehut and four. In this act must We blame the farmers, and not the democrats.

The Merchant buys the interest whisti—de Cheap, and of course makes a profit. If the farmers had waited until the Merchants began to sell nothing to the merchants town, the profit of handling would be theirs. This is the reason of having the Springfield prices. This and reasoning produces his goods 50 or 100 per cent above the cost of the goods.

Where is now selling for one-third more in St. Louis than in Springfield. The farmers in Springfield is to pay the merchant more for his goods than the farmers in St. Louis. What is the cause of this? Something is wrong.

We are glad that the farmers are taking this matter into their own hands and will not snatch's flow from its over-grown credit system. If the farmers would purchase for cash only, the present crops would produce the necessary means to do it. The farmers should see it is the debts must be paid at a great sacrifice of property, and it is the debts that are the cause for the farmers to form associations in view of next year's crops. Executioners may be tried and sold, but the debts remain, and the men who are not sued to the merchant's store, and the merchant sends in favor of the operational community.

Farmers Meeting.

The FARMERS of Sangamon county are agreeable to notice on Aug. 6th, 1842. The meeting was organized by calling JOHN DIXON, chairman, and JOHN CALHOUN, secretary. The object of the meeting was assembly and explain the state of the times, and to take such measures several other gentlemen made a few appropriate remarks.

On motion of Mr. James Dorrel, A Committee of five, viz: Mr. James Brown, Isaac Peck, James Dorrel, Jacob Roberts and Mr. Peck, was appointed to report resolutions for the next meeting.

On motion the meeting stood adjourned to Saturday, the 27th inst. at 1 o'clock.

The Committee reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, and ordered to be published in the papers of the city.

L. H. BISSEL, sec.

Pursuant, the Committee of Henry Clay, Jacob Roberts, Jacob Peck, and James Dorrel, appointed by the meeting to report resolutions to Kentucky, versus as follows of Dixon Watson, Wm. Kinney, and

The true issue: A tariff for revenue or a tariff for protection.

In our last we alluded briefly to the deception, attempted to be palmed on the people by some of the core leaders in regard to the tariff. Those leaders charge that the democratic party are in favor of direct taxation, and are opposed to the tariff system. This is untrue. Surely the Democracy ought to know what they are, and they have over and over proclaimed to a direct taxation. In fact, a war like a democratic leader declares, that abolished the system of direct taxation.

The democracy party are opposed to a high protective tariff, such as was enforced in 1842, under Mr. Adams. They are for a moderate tariff, sufficient to meet the wants of an economical Government.

The following is an extract from a letter of Mr. Secretary Walker, which should be read by all our citizens of all parties:

Extract from a Letter of Judge Yeomy to the Governor of Illinois.

High Protective Tariff---Home League, etc., and a Tariff for Revenue sufficiently Incidental Protection.

Here the parties again differ, the Whigs levying in favor of a high protective tariff sufficient, in many instances, almost to prohibit the evolution of the foreign article, while the Democratic party are in favor of a tariff for affording incidental protection only. It has been said that the Democratic party are averse to the Government, judging from the selected tariff of 1846, which, in my opinion, was extended and recommended for 1857, on to be somewhat under the Administration, to about $25,000,000 per year. It has been also said that no such tariff could be collected, and which is now overall seen to be unfounded, amounting to twenty-four millions and three quarters, the annual interest upon which, at five per cent., would be one million two, while the principal should be gradually paid.

Can the money for these purposes be raised by a tax upon foreign imports, or must it be collected by taxation upon the people, if reduced it can be so raised at all? Is it impossible to collect the protective and revenue collections upon these articles which are the subject of home manufacture, which are peculiar to this country, what are the duties upon the imports of 1842? The most have yet been received of Congress. The duties in that bill amounted to competent to make collection upon these articles. Mr. Clay of Kentucky, the late Mr. Calhoun, Mr. Webster, and Mr. Woodbury, all of these parties, and Mr. Secretary Walker, of Pennsylvania, the others,) have made their calculations upon. They took account of the imports for the previous three years, and that, basing upon these, this rule my very form a single year, by continued by the duties levied, or by the making of loans through the credits of a large portion of which would be for very few years of gold and silver, so far as the consumption is concerned. The duties are now paid, and they get to pay our debts abroad, as a portion of the consumption will be sold for gold and silver to be used for that purpose. But all our imports are not silver, and the gold and silver are not all used, coming into the country, are among the favorable articles of trade.

Making the necessary calculations, in their various calculations, for the Government of the various other foreign debt, national, State, limits, for our foreign debt, national, State, corporate, and individual, amounting to about two hundred millions to be paid, these great financiers have not carried with them to the Senate, and have assumed that our imports would which can be taxed for revenue, and exempt from the operation of a protective tariff, are comparatively to one hundred millions of dollars. Thus, of course, is an error which avoids the fallacy of the articles exempted from duty; but I believe that the calculations to which I have referred are correct. Ignoring the upon either side, evaluate the cost and coffee, but the articles of tea, wine, and silks, I believe all the estimates were made upon the basis of gold and silver, and coin and bullion should be free articles.

A further point was made against, and upon the basis on which the estimates of operations, in many respects. I refer to the imposition of what was called the home valuation, or home or ad valorem principle, would have been collected. The discrimination would fall upon account of the tax, the principle to be adopted or the commissioners, in order to avoid the fraud to consequence of the increase of the duties. Against this objection it was urged, that a high duty should be placed upon jewelry, precious stones, and the like, which would be of such low volume upon their importation, because it would be the smuggled, or the tax be but small and the value so great as to afford every inducement to fraud. To this objection it been suggested that if a high duty be imposed, and upon coin and bullion, the temptation to these articles will be so much diminished, and consequently lessened, that the revenue will be revenue than a low duty. So with the cost, and cheap cotton, if a high duty be imposed, though it may benefit our manufacturing interests, it would greatly diminish the revenue. This consequently produces no revenue. There remains nothing to be considered in these results, but to draw conclusions will suggest to you the whole importance of the discussion.

All these articles, and hundreds of others which could be named, have been reduced, or down, to make the nearly or one hundred millions of dollars which are to be raised. The repugnance of our tariff shall exclude any of these, or the whole of the amount of articles now entirely imported, is precisely that extent upon the general revenue will be reduced or diminished, and consequently the amount of revenue which must be provided for by direct tax. Will I will assume that the total amount of dutiable articles will be one hundred millions, and that we see that a tax of twenty-five per cent. upon the same will be provided by the treasury, over and above all the expenses of collection, which will produce the twenty-five millions of revenue to be raised by direct taxation. The amount of the Government of, then, a part of the amount of imports will not bear a duty of twenty-five per cent., without stopping the importation, or some other part, equivalent to twenty-five per cent., as much more. Then we fail to get the up as that may be less, we fail to get the up to the amount of revenue. It is considered by believed that a large amount of the imports will not bear more than twenty and a half per cent. duty, or the treasury will be in want. So the revenues of this nature in my dominish the imports for some years yet to come, and the fluctuations and designs of trade from year to year with them disproportionate as to the source of the treasury.

It will not have escaped your observation that, in these remarks, I have let the rate and principal of the public debt wholly out of consideration. The debt is a national debt, a million and a half per annum, and certainly we ought not to think of providing a sinking fund for the principal of less than a million and a half, for at 25 per cent. it will take about seventeen years to pay it off.

Can we impose the three millions of revenue from the public lands for distribution, and the national debt remain the necessity of direct tax to meet by the same amount in next year? Can we impose the same duties on tea and coffee, for we must not forget that when we have raised enough money to supply the treasury by a tax upon imports, the only way to get more is by a direct tax. So if we make a tax is greater our unsatisfactory duties will not be collected, we must raise up to the treasury on the law of revenue by direct taxation. Can we do this and continue our present patriotic people have been accustomed to? Can we impose a tax upon tea and coffee because to raise revenue by a tariff, and that by way of discrimination in favor of articles we shall get, and the more protection our domestic manufactures will receive? Will the excellent trade adage, "That we have our cake and eat it too," be true? Can we secure more revenue by a tax upon imports; and, at the same time, receive more goods, than will not be brought to the country, and which will not be consumed? Can we tax upon imports, it must come from a tax upon the people, and from our pockets.

I will give you a few simple facts, in the way of illustration which have occurred to me, and thence infer to show how these things operate. In the year 1836 we had a tariff, and our country would be more independent, and our people more prosperous, if that tariff of 1842 had been continued. It could be excluded altogether, and the whole amount of revenue derived from the sales of the West and South should purchase the whole amount of imports which we need, and they are a return would purchase our goods to the same amount. Our people would prosper more independently, while the president of the State Debts would be paid, and we should have a surplus revenue to distribute among the States. Such was the condition of the country in Jackson's and Van Buren's administrations, and the amount of money required to support the Government was about $17,000,000, or from ten to twelve millions of dollars. Now say this increased to twenty millions, and that the Government must, though it brought poverty on us by the imposition of duties, receive that amount of your revenue? How is the deficiency to be supplied? Direct taxation is the only mode of solution. It must be supplied by a direct tax, or by loans, which will be paid by a direct tax, fixed at the present day. We should then have twenty millions of goods, which the United States taxes to pay, in addition to our State, and corporation taxes, to pay for. Such a tax would fall peculiarly heavy upon the South and West, as they have no means of paying to their respective wants, and our people would be compelled to the protective system. Thus one of the old Democratic principles would be violated, and Jackson, and Van Buren, and Polk, and Walker, would be by Whig Senators. So absurd was the system of protection, that it has its origin in the embarrassments. Thus, in our calculations, we have taken the amount of duties which the Government should be levied upon the foreign imports, though a foreign country on an exchange of products with us, and receive from us the amount of our products, and receive from us the amount of our products, and receive from us the amount of our products

SPRING AND SUMMER DRESS GOODS.

Bleached Shirtings, &c.

The first and only arrival of fresh Goods

PURCHASED IN THE EAST THIS SPRING.

We are opened at the New York Store, and are now receiving the first invoice of the Public Spring, as purchased by Mr. Bowles.

The assortment is large and general, consisting of the newest styles of the season; also a full line of goods for the season, among which are the following:

Colorets of all colors, new styles, and the celebrated

Windsors, solid dyes, and the best goods in the market. Every Bonnet sells, loses and fits alike.

Black, fancy colored, and plain dress silks and satins.

Lace and Silk veils, lace mantillas, lace bonnet and cap trimmings.

Ladies' and gents' linen and cotton collars, linen bosom and cuffs.

Hosiery, kid gloves, gauntlets, suspenders, and thread.

Large supply of all our standard goods, such as prints, ginghams, bleached and brown cottons, Linen, Irish, linen and printed sheeting and shirting, linen and cotton diapers, Russia diaper and cotton crash.

Also, a large and superior assortment of all descriptions of

Cloths, cassimeres, satinetts, and Mannetlin vestings.

A large supply of broadcloths, blanket shawls, and a large assortment of overcoat cloths, including the latest styles, all of which are offered at the lowest prices, for cash, or approved credit.

Produce and wood shipped, &c.

Please call and examine our stock before making purchases elsewhere.

Remember the subscribers solicit the attention of their friends to the above stock of goods, and are prepared to sustain the reputation they have acquired, and will spare no pains to merit a liberal share of the patronage heretofore extended to them.

Springfield, April 9, 1852.

BOWLES & BRO.

North American Specific.

THE GREAT REMEDY FOR THE CURE OF DISEASES of the urinary organs, and all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood.

Testimonials from the most respectable citizens of the United States, and from the most eminent physicians, can be produced, showing the wonderful curative powers of this great remedy, in the cure of Gravel, Dropsy, Stone in the Bladder, Kidneys, Diseases of the Spine and Kidneys, Chronic Diarrhœa, Diseases of the Prostate Gland, Retention of Urine, Incontinence of Urine, Irritation of the Neck of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Bladder, Ulceration of the Bladder, Ulceration of the Kidneys, Stricture of the Urethra, Gravel, Calculus, Dropsy, Dysentery, &c. &c. &c.

The North American Specific as a preparation for the above diseases, has been used in private practice for a number of years, and has never failed in a single instance when used according to directions. Many certificates of remarkable cures can be seen at the office of the subscriber, among which are the following:

Dr. Wm. H. Hallock, of Sing Sing, N. Y., says he has used it in his practice for the last two years, and has found it to be a safe and effectual remedy for the diseases for which it is recommended.

Dr. Hallock, of Utica, N. Y., says he has used it in his practice for the last two years, and has found it to be a safe and effectual remedy for the diseases for which it is recommended.

Dr. Hallock, of Rochester, N. Y., says he has used it in his practice for the last two years, and has found it to be a safe and effectual remedy for the diseases for which it is recommended.

Dr. Hallock, of Albany, N. Y., says he has used it in his practice for the last two years, and has found it to be a safe and effectual remedy for the diseases for which it is recommended.

Dr. Hallock, of Troy, N. Y., says he has used it in his practice for the last two years, and has found it to be a safe and effectual remedy for the diseases for which it is recommended.

Dr. Hallock, of Schenectady, N. Y., says he has used it in his practice for the last two years, and has found it to be a safe and effectual remedy for the diseases for which it is recommended.

Dr. Hallock, of Saratoga, N. Y., says he has used it in his practice for the last two years, and has found it to be a safe and effectual remedy for the diseases for which it is recommended.

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